

FORTRESS FALLS BEFORE BULGARS

Three Days' Battle Ends
in Victory for Balkan
Allies.

WAY IS OPENED TO ADRIANOPLE

Reported That Entire Garrison of
50,000 Soldiers Has Been Cap-
tured; Constantinople Admits
Defeat, but Seeks to Min-
imize Its Importance.
Other Towns Taken.

London, October 24.—A three days' battle and a Bulgarian turning movement has resulted, according to Sofia accounts, in the fall of Kirk Kiliseh, and the capture of the Turkish garrison numbering 50,000 men. That so many Turks have been taken is regarded as improbable, and the more likely report is that the Turks retreated in the direction of Bunarhisar, to the southeast.

The capture of this stronghold, to which the Turks attached almost the same importance as to Adrianople, was confirmed to-night from Constantinople in an official communication explaining that the Turkish army at Kirk Kiliseh, in attempting to split the enemy's forces, discovered that they were in greater strength than had been anticipated. The Turks, therefore, retired to the south to await reinforcements.

The news of the Bulgarian victory has caused great rejoicing in Sofia, where it is expected the fall of Adrianople will soon follow. It is generally assumed that Abdulhamid is still engaged in bringing up his main army to Adrianople.

An interesting situation will develop should the Turks be compelled to evacuate Adrianople. It is supposed that the next stage of the Turks will be made at Demotica, twenty-five miles south of Adrianople, an important strategic position on the road to Constantinople.

Both the Serbians and the Turks claim great victories at Kumanova, the Serbians declaring they have captured the town, and the Turks claiming they have repulsed the enemy. Late reports indicate that heavy fighting is still proceeding in this district. The Greeks are operating from Arta toward Janina, Metek, and the neighborhood of Grimbou.

Fighting Is Terrible.

Sofia, October 24.—In an engagement Tuesday at Marash, at the junction of the Maritza and Arda Rivers, close to Adrianople, the Bulgarians were attacked by 8,000 Turks. After an hour of heavy artillery and rifle fire, the Turks were defeated and fled in disorder, leaving the field strewn with dead and wounded. The Bulgarians captured 300 prisoners, a dozen quick-firers and quantities of munitions.

Many Turks drowned themselves in the river because they believed the Bulgarians massacred their prisoners. Details of the capture of Kirk-Kiliseh are meagre. An unofficial estimate puts the Bulgarian casualties at 3,000. The fighting has been continuous since Tuesday. The Bulgarians made a steady advance throughout the operations, but at a great sacrifice of life. On Tuesday the first army under General Ivanoff attacked the outer General of Adrianople in two large bodies. Another strong Bulgarian column attacked the Turkish positions in the Vilayet, on the Arda River, and rolled the whole Turkish position up the banks of Arda, and advancing, surprised the Turks, who retreated to that city, leaving 100 dead and 160 prisoners.

Fighting was resumed all along the line at dawn Wednesday. The northern columns captured several advanced Turkish posts at the junction of the bayonet and pressed on towards Adrianople. The Turks delivered a counter-attack towards the northeast, but were repulsed.

In the face of a heavy fire from the Turkish batteries the Bulgarians followed the retreating Turks, whose losses were enormous, owing to the well-placed Bulgarian quick-firers.

General Dumbitchev then ordered an advance. The eastern army was moved to the east and west of the road from Trnova to Kirk-Kiliseh, and the battle opened on this side. The Bulgarians opened with artillery fire by night, having carefully placed their guns in position beforehand, and covered by a heavy cannonade the infantry pushed the attack from two flanks. They found the Turks in a state of panic owing to the night shelling, and carried the forts at the point of the bayonet.

An attack then commenced along the Turkish northern front, resulting in the capture of the fortress. The Turkish troops fought a rearguard action, in which the Bulgarians were victorious.

Opens Way to Advance.

Sofia, October 24.—Kirk Kiliseh has been captured by the Bulgarian army, which has been fighting against the Turkish troops for several days. The possession of the fortress opens the way to a Bulgarian advance on Adrianople.

The Turkish garrison at Kirk Kiliseh, estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 men, surrendered to the Bulgarians. Two Turkish generals were among those captured.

Kirk Kiliseh fell at 11 o'clock in the morning, according to the latest reports received to-night from Bulgarian sources, from which all news here originates. Turkish troops retired in disorder in direction of Bunarhisar, fourteen miles to the southeast. They left a battery of quick-firing guns, sixteen ammunition wagons and large quantities of ammunition and food.

When the news was received in Sofia vast crowds bearing the flags of all the allied states, formed processions and marched to the Greek, Serbian, Russian and British legations, in the palace and the military club. In

(Continued on Second Page.)

IDENTIFIES LETTERS

Former Stenographer for John McNamara on Witness Stand.
Indianapolis, Ind., October 24.—Mrs. Grace Taylor, former stenographer for John McNamara, identified at the dynamite conspiracy trial to-day many letters to McNamara from the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union, written just before McNamara's arrest.

The letters were between McNamara and various officials of the union who are now on trial. She denied that J. E. McNamara, who blew up the Los Angeles Times building, was about the headquarters much. She said she saw him only twice after he had been searched for. The witnesses also denied that any nitro-glycerine cans or packages of dynamite were kept about the office.

None of the letters was read. District Attorney Charles W. Miller said probably two days would be devoted to the reading of the letters. It is these letters, the government charges, which contain evidence that all of the forty-five defendants showed their knowledge of the conspiracy. Andrew J. Dilling, employee of a trunk manufactory at Cincinnati, testified as to the manufacture of a case made for J. J. McNamara, which the government charges was used for carrying nitro-glycerine in passenger trains. H. W. Ledbetter, of Denver, former member of the union's executive board, is charged specifically with carrying the case from Pittsburgh, Pa., to union headquarters at Indianapolis.

NOW OUT OF POLITICS

Fourth-Class Postmasters Are Placed Under Civil Service.
Washington, October 24.—Plans for the administration of the executive order of President Taft placing all fourth-class postmasters under civil service were announced to-day. Postmaster-General Hitchcock has divided the 26,236 offices affected into two classes, A and B. Class A will embrace all post-offices at which the compensation of postmasters is \$500 a year or more; while Class B will include offices at which the compensation is less than \$500.

Appointments to all Class A offices will be made from three names certified by the Civil Service Commission after competitive examination of applicants. Vacancies in all Class B offices will be filled on the recommendation of post-office inspectors after personal investigation. This method had been followed in several States with success. The order of the President now is in effect and the Civil Service Commission is ready to hold examinations. Hereafter all vacancies in post-offices of the fourth-class offices will be filled without regard to the political affiliations of the applicants.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has recommended that all postmasters, irrespective of class, be placed under civil service.

MRS. SICKLES RELENTS

She Will Pay Judgment Obtained Against Her Veteran.

New York, October 24.—A plea against the sale of the personal effects of General Daniel E. Sickles, the aged Civil War veteran who was formerly ambassador to Spain, was withdrawn today by his estranged wife to Sheriff Harbinger, who agreed to a postponement of the sale until after the trial of Mrs. Sickles, who is charged with the murder of her husband. Mrs. Sickles had been ordered to pay a judgment of \$10,000, which she had refused to pay. The new judgment which Mrs. Sickles had obtained from the Metropolitan Police Court, which she had obtained by the Bank of the Metropolis.

GOVERNOR OSBORNE INJURED

One of Many Victims of Wreck Caused by Collision of Trains.

Chicago, October 24.—Governor Chas. E. Osborne, of Michigan, was one of thirteen persons injured in train and street car collisions here today, which resulted from a dense fog. The Governor was only slightly injured on the right arm. Mrs. Osborne, who accompanied him, was not hurt. Of the others injured, four are believed to be dying, while the rest were not seriously hurt.

A second wreck occurred when a Big Four train crashed into the rear of a Michigan Central train at the Seventeenth Street crossing. Governor Osborne and Mrs. Osborne were on the Michigan Central train, which was coming to Chicago. Besides the Governor, three women were slightly injured in this wreck.

HEARINGS NEARLY ENDED

Beveridge and Pettit Yet to Testify Before Committee.

Washington, October 24.—With the examination of H. C. Pettit, of Indianapolis, and the testimony of Edward J. Beveridge, both summoned for tomorrow, the Senate campaign investigating committee expects to conclude the present series of hearings. The committee has been urged to appear to-morrow, but if he fails to report then he will be examined Saturday morning.

Mr. Pettit and Mr. Beveridge will be asked about the fund of \$57,500, which, according to testimony before the committee, was sent to Senator Beveridge by George W. Perkins, Edward L. McLean and Gifford Pinchot and returned to the donors.

THEY TARRED YOUNG WOMAN

Six Men Arrested in Connection With Ohio Outrage.

Norwalk, O., October 24.—Six men were arrested to-day at West Clarkfield on indictments charging them with the recent tarring of Minnie La Valley, a young woman of that village. A seventh man was arrested in connection with his testimony before the grand jury investigating the affair. Minnie La Valley was seized and encased with tar. It was alleged at the time that women dressed as men had taken part in the affair.

FIRE IN STATE PRISON

Prisoners Locked in Cells and Smoke Filled the Building.

Jackson, Mich., October 24.—Fire to-night destroyed the blair twice warehouse here. The building contained more than 500 tons of coal stock, and as the State carries an insurance loss will be heavy. The blaze is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The prisoners were locked up in their cells when the flames broke out, and made no attempt to escape.

HOW BULL MOOSE PROCURED FUNDS

Nearly 7,000 Individuals
Represented in Gifts to
Third-Term Cause.

FRANK A. MUNSEY IS MOST LIBERAL

Mrs. Alice Longworth Gives \$600
to Help Father, While Other
Members of Family Open
Their Purses Liberally.
First Campaign State-
ment Is Filed.

New York, October 24.—The Progressive party received contributions for its campaign funds up to October 17, of \$204,244; spent \$292,341 and had unpaid bills and contract obligations for \$41,241 more according to the official statement of receipts and expenditures sent to the clerk of the House at Washington to-day by Treasurer E. H. Hooker, of the Progressive National Committee.

Frank A. Munsey, who gave \$70,000; George Perkins, who gave \$45,000, and M. E. Roosevelt, who gave \$31,000, appeared as the leading individual contributors. The balance came from nearly 7,000 individuals, whose gifts ranged from \$15,000, given by Douglas Robinson, Colonel Roosevelt's brother-in-law, to two anonymous contributions of 10 cents each.

The statement by Hooker, filed in compliance with the campaign publicity law requiring a publication of financial affairs ten days before election, is the first complete statement to come from any of the three principal parties. It embraces all receipts and disbursements from July 1, marking the first activities of the Progressive party up to October 17. The Republican and Democratic statements will be filed at Washington Saturday according to announcements from the respective committees to-day.

Mrs. Willard Straight, of New York, gave \$10,000; M. and Mrs. E. H. Hooker, \$4,000; Wm. P. Eno, George Moore and Antoinette Eno Wood, \$5,000 each; Representative Wm. Kent, California, \$4,500; George F. Porter, Illinois, \$5,825; Wm. Wrigley, Chicago, \$2,000; E. H. Van Ingen, New York, \$2,000; and Gertrude Pinchot, \$1,100.

Henry White, former ambassador to France, appeared as a contributor of \$1,000. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of Colonel Roosevelt, gave \$600; Thomas A. Edison, \$500; Emily T. Crew, \$300; Mrs. M. E. Roosevelt, \$300; Philip J. Roosevelt, and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, \$250 each.

The chief items of expenditure up to October 17, were: printing, \$58,444; printing bills unpaid and contracts in force, \$28,574; advertising, \$20,565; traveling expenses of candidates and speakers, \$45,665; salaries of employees, \$22,712; postage and "general campaign expenses," \$11,445; telegrams and telephone, \$1,238; office rent, \$6,247. The sum of \$25,575 was sent to thirty-seven Progressive State committees for the work of State organization.

The National Progressive Committee received 4,467 contributions of \$1 each; sixteen of 25 cents each; twelve of 50 cents each, and a large number ranging from \$20 to \$250. The total contribution of \$250,000, the vice-chairman of the national committee, was \$1,000.99. Contributions of \$1,000 were made by Henry White, Washington; Alexander H. Revell, Chicago; J. D. Larkin, R. P. Perkins, E. R. Merritt, Howard Pardee, Elyria, Ohio; Wm. E. Pinchot, Ohio; "Davis family," Massachusetts; G. A. Sodden, Alfred A. Baker, A. B. Dick, Ruth McCormick, Progressive Club of Evanston, Ill.; Edward A. Rumely, Indiana.

Did Not Spend a Cent.

New York, October 24.—Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Rules Committee of the House, announced here to-day that in his statement of campaign expenses sent to Washington he had certified that he "did not spend a cent either in the primary or the general election campaign."

WOMEN STAR WITNESSES

They Give Damaging Evidence Against Kentucky Fugitives.

Winchester, Ky., October 24.—Women star witnesses in the trial of the fifteen defendants charged with the murder of former Sheriff Ed. Callahan, of Breathitt County, James J. Benford, of the Circuit Court, here to-day testified that the man who killed the murdered man, was the principal witness of the day. In answer to a question by Attorney A. F. Byrd for the prosecution as to whether she could identify any one in the court room as being the one who shot her husband, she answered that she did not know the man who shot her husband in a dramatic manner, pointed her finger at Dock Smith, one of the defendants, and said:

"Yes, there is the man who killed my husband."

Mrs. Lillian Gross, daughter of the murdered sheriff, testified that she had seen Dock Smith and Andrew Jackson, the latter another of the defendants, on the hillside from which the shots that killed Callahan were fired a few seconds after the shooting.

Mrs. Ruth Callahan, daughter-in-law of the dead sheriff, told of firing six shots from a revolver at the retreating assassins as they climbed the hill.

The case will be resumed to-morrow.

Minneapolis Boy Robbed.

Christensen, a messenger boy for the Soo Railway, was robbed to-day of \$5.00 in pay checks of the company on one of the principal streets of this city. The robber obtained the checks by representing himself as a railway employee who had to make changes in the papers.

Columbian Dies.

Berlin, Conn., October 23.—Captain William H. Davidson, for years a foreign missionary of the Adventist Church, died here to-day. He had lived in Berlin since 1880. He would have been 80 years old.

CAMPAIGN STORY DENIED BY WILSON

Has Not Become Mem-
ber of Knights of
Columbus.

NOT EVEN ASKED TO JOIN ORDER

Candidate for President Terms It
"Very Petty and Ridiculous
Business"—Playing no Fa-
vorites and Trying to
Treat Every Class and
Creed Impartially.

New York, October 24.—W. G. McAdoo, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to-day gave out the following letter from Woodrow Wilson, Democratic presidential candidate:

"Princeton, N. J., October 22, 1912.

"Dear Mr. McAdoo: My attention has been called to the statement that I have become a member of the Knights of Columbus. This, of course, I do not true. I have not been asked to join the order, either as an active or honorary member, and am not eligible, because I am not a Catholic. I must warn my friends everywhere that statements of this kind are all campaign inventions, devised to serve a special purpose. This particular statement has been criticized in selected quarters to create the impression that I am hoping to identify myself politically with the great Catholic body. In other quarters all sorts of statements are being set afloat to prove that I am hostile to the Catholics. It is a very petty and ridiculous business.

"If all these fabrications could be brought together they would make a very amusing reading. They would leave a very flat taste in the mouth, for they would entirely neutralize one another and prove that I was nothing and everything. I am a normal man, following my own natural course of thought, playing no favorites and trying to treat every creed and class with impartiality and respect.

"Very sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The Hon. W. G. McAdoo, vice-chairman Democratic National Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

Hoke Smith His Guest.

Princeton, N. J., October 24.—Governor Wilson had as his guest to-day Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who to-night made a speech in Alexander Hall before the students of Princeton University.

The Governor was anxious to hear Senator Smith, and was greatly tempted to attend the meeting, but feared his presence in the audience would force a speech and he might find himself violating his intention of keeping off the stump until Colonel Roosevelt had resumed campaigning.

The Governor gave out for publication telegrams, one of which he sent to a rally at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and the other to a Western newspaper which was issuing a harvest edition.

"We all worship at the shrine of King Corn," read the latest telegram. "It is in the hands of the master of our lives and fortunes. His storehouse of golden grain is a great part of our treasury, as well as of our means of life. If the whole country could realize, if only on a single day, the vital fibres that connect it with the farm, the many things that lie hidden in the furrows of the field, we should no doubt think more of what we do now, and think to better purpose about the effect of national policy, and of all plans of national development upon the farmer and the workers in the open countries. We need the enlightenment of such thoughts."

In his telegram to Wesleyan, where he was once an instructor, the Governor quoted Professor Robert H. Pfeiffer as follows:

"My warm greetings to my Wesleyan friends assembled in Democratic rally this evening. It is delightful and reassuring to see the young men of the country gathering to champion the cause of free government as against special interests."

Marshall Appeals to Voters.

Portland, Ore., October 24.—Governor Marshall, of Indiana, flung to-night a broad appeal to the voters of a large audience here. He declared that unless the voters assumed their heritage and took back into their own hands complete control of national affairs this country would be thrown into a revolution, peaceable or otherwise, that would shake the foundations of the Republic.

The speaker charged both the Re-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Russian Admiral Commits Suicide

St. Petersburg, October 24.—Rear Admiral Chaban, commander of the Emperor of Russia's yacht Standart, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself. The admiral was 46 years of age. He was a member of the Imperial Russian Navy. He was a member of the Imperial Russian Navy. He was a member of the Imperial Russian Navy.

Five Reasons for Veto.

"Probably no industries affected by the tariff need scientific and impartial classification more than those which are represented in your convention. In my message of August 12 last, returning to the Congress without my schedule, I pointed out that in this schedule iron and steel as primary products are less than one-third of the value of the subject matter covered by the schedule. I presented a table showing that included in the metals schedule are fifty-nine allied industries of sufficient importance to justify separate classification, study and re-schedule by the Census Bureau. I pointed out further that foundry and machine shops' products, which are secondary products of the iron and steel industry, are made by more than 12,000 concern establishments, with an invested capital of more than \$1,500,000,000, with more than 200,000 wage-employed and producing nearly \$1,250,000,000 in value of products annually.

"I vetoed the bill, which would have spelled ruin to many of you, because I was unwilling to approve legislation which vitally affected not only millions of workingmen and the families dependent upon them, but hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods in the hands of store-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

BECKER GUILTY OF MURDER; MUST PAY WITH HIS OWN LIFE FOR DEATH OF ROSENTHAL



POLICE LIEUTENANT CHARLES BECKER.

DEFENDS VETOES OF TARIFF BILLS

Taft Lauds His Own Course to
Members of Hardware
Associations.

TELLS THEM HIS REASONS

Believes Passage of Measures
Would Have Driven Pros-
perity Away.

Atlantic City, N. J., October 24.—

President Taft defended his vetoes of the tariff measures in the last Congress in a letter to the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardware Association, which was read at to-day's session of the joint convention of these bodies. It read in part:

"I am very glad to send a message of greeting to the members of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardware Association on the occasion of their annual joint convention.

"Members of your association wrote the other day that what this country needs is international peace. There needs is international peace in the absence of national prosperity, and I am glad to believe that the members of your association are doing their full share to welcome the prosperity which is just at our door, by maintaining and present economic business basis and by the encouragement of expansion and progress through legitimate use of capital.

"I am a firm believer in a tariff based on tariff commission. I don't contend that the tariff can be taken out of politics in the sense that it will never be the subject of political controversy. Men differ radically as to the economic wisdom of a protective tariff or a tariff for revenue only, and that must always be the subject for discussion. But there is a means of taking the ascertainment of facts away from a tribunal like the Ways and Means Committee, which is necessarily burdened with conclusions and necessarily lacking in the thoroughness and temper which are essential to reach impartial conclusions.

"Probably no industries affected by the tariff need scientific and impartial classification more than those which are represented in your convention. In my message of August 12 last, returning to the Congress without my schedule, I pointed out that in this schedule iron and steel as primary products are less than one-third of the value of the subject matter covered by the schedule. I presented a table showing that included in the metals schedule are fifty-nine allied industries of sufficient importance to justify separate classification, study and re-schedule by the Census Bureau. I pointed out further that foundry and machine shops' products, which are secondary products of the iron and steel industry, are made by more than 12,000 concern establishments, with an invested capital of more than \$1,500,000,000, with more than 200,000 wage-employed and producing nearly \$1,250,000,000 in value of products annually.

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Colonel Refuses to Stay Upstairs

Dons Khaki Riding Suit and
Surprises Family in Liv-
ing Room.

GAINS STRENGTH RAPIDLY

To-Day He Expects to Resume
Work Where It Was Dropped
in Milwaukee.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., October 24.—From morning till night Colonel Roosevelt was up and fully dressed to-day, walking unassisted about the house. It was the first time since he was shot that he had been out of bed long at a time, but he felt so much better, after two days' rest at home, that he refused to stay upstairs in his room another day. He put on his khaki riding suit and surprised his family by appearing in the living room and saying he was going to have luncheon with the others.

Colonel Roosevelt was so much better that the physicians who have been coming from New York to care for his wound thought it unnecessary to make the trip to-day. Dr. Scarry L. Terrell, the Colonel's personal physician, and Dr. George W. Fuller, of Oyster Bay, spent a few minutes with their patient in the morning, and again later in the day, and found that his condition was improving steadily.

The most marked change was his increased strength and vitality. He spent most of the day in his library, but attempted little work. In spite of his improved condition, he found that he was far from having his usual strength, and in the afternoon he became fatigued and slept for two hours.

To-morrow Colonel Roosevelt expects to resume work. He sent word to his secretary to-day to be on hand in the morning, and he hopes to spend several hours in dictating letters and a part of the speech he expects to deliver in New York next week. His wound is to be examined to-morrow afternoon by Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York.

For a time this afternoon Colonel Roosevelt talked literature with Robert Collier, Finley Peter Dunne and Mark Sullivan, of New York.

Over "Bridge of Sighs."

Becker gave a fleeting glance at the judge and rested his eyes for a moment on the jury. Then he turned and followed by a jail warden, walked unfaltering, rapid step up the side of the courtroom and disappeared through the door leading over the "bridge of sighs" to the Tomb.

The jurors had deliberated nearly eight hours before reaching the verdict, although the case had been in the hands since 2:20 o'clock this afternoon. Actual deliberation began at 4:07 o'clock, when the doors of the jury room swung behind them on their return from luncheon.

What happened behind them during the debate ebb and flow, how the debate ebbed and flowed, stood out eight hours against the verdict, how many ballots were cast, these were matters to which each juror was pledged.

While the jury was waiting, the absolute attention, the

At Midnight Jury Re-
turns First Degree Ver-
dict, Which Condemns
Him to Electric Chair

DOES NOT FLINCH AS HE HEARS HIS FATE PRONOUNCED

Wife, Sitting Outside Courtroom,
Falls in Swoon When Word Is
Said Which Will Make Her a
Widow—Former Police Lieu-
tenant Remanded to Tomb
Until October 30, When He
Will Be Brought Forth for Sen-
tence—McIntyre Announces
That He Will Take Immediate
Appeal.

New York, October 25.—Police Lieutenant Charles Becker was found guilty to-night of murder in the first degree by the jury which has been trying him for instigating the death of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

The verdict read: "Murder in the first degree," and was pronounced exactly at midnight. Becker was remanded for sentence to the Tomb by Justice Goff until October 30.

Mrs. Becker, sitting outside the door of the court room, fell in a swoon when the verdict was announced.

Becker did not flinch when he heard the verdict pronounced by Harold B. Skinner, foreman of the jury.

John F. McIntyre, Becker's chief counsel, announced that he would take an immediate appeal, but added he would try to get a new trial.

The twelve jurors with solemn faces and measured steps filed into the court room at 11:55 o'clock. A moment later the defendant was brought in from the Tomb. Justice Goff had not yet entered the room, and for a moment Becker took a side seat.

Seems Faces of Jurors.

As he waited he scanned with anxious eyes the faces of the jurors, but none of them returned his gaze. A tense silence prevailed.

At 11:57 o'clock Justice Goff entered the court room and, bowing low on counsel, took his seat. The jury roll was called. The clerk then asked the jurors if they had reached a verdict. "We have," announced Foreman Skinner. The jury rose to its feet.

"We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment," Mr. Skinner said, slowly and evenly, looking squarely at Justice Goff.

"Do you find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree as charged in the indictment?" asked the clerk. "We do," the foreman replied.

The court then directed that the roll of the jurors be called for their individual verdicts. As he repeated the question, "Do you find the defendant guilty in the first degree, as charged," each juror answered "We do."

Becker stood at the bar with squared shoulders, head erect. Not a muscle moved in his face, but he swallowed hard. That was all.

When the last juror had appeared Justice Goff instructed the clerk to take the defendant's pedigree. Becker answered the questions in a low, firm voice. A court officer brought the questions to him written on a slip of paper, and as the prisoner read them to himself he replied:

"Forty-two years old, American citizen, born in Germany, address, 3229 Audubon Avenue, Lieutenant of police; married; Protestant; mother living; habits temperate; never convicted before."

When Becker's voice died away, Mr. McIntyre, who had covered his face with his hands as the verdict was given, rose and asked that all further proceedings be deferred for one week, until I can prepare the proper motion for appeal."

"I will defer sentence," announced Justice Goff, "until October 29 and remand the prisoner until that date."

Justice Goff spoke in the same low, firm tone of voice, almost a whisper, which had characterized the utterances during the trial.

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